



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Petronius: Cena Trimalchionis.* Translated and edited by MICHAEL J. RYAN. London and New York: Scott Publishing Co., 1905. Pp. xlii+284. 3s. 6d.

*Petronii Cena Trimalchionis.* Edited and translated by W. D. LOWE. Cambridge: Deighton Bell & Co., 1905. Pp. xii+182. 7s.

*Petronii Cena Trimalchionis.* Mit deutscher Übersetzung und erklärenden Anmerkungen von LUDWIG FRIEDLÄNDER. 2te Aufl. Leipzig: Hirzel, 1906. M. 7.

Of the first two books Mr. Lowe's is far the better. His introduction (pp. vii-xii) is, indeed, a negligible quantity (the note on the text comprises eight lines! nothing is said of Petronius' language), but his notes are the more elaborate and the more scholarly. Mr. Ryan's introduction, pp. xi-xl, discusses the identity of Petronius, the history of the text, the *Satiricon* itself, its relation to Greek romances, its sources, language, etc.; there is much here that is good. Mr. Ryan has evidently read widely on Petronius; he does not seem, however, to have known Professor Waters' edition, or Hayley's paper in *Harvard Studies*, or the book by Professor Beck of Harvard.

Both English editors have translated throughout. One soon sees that Mr. Ryan, spite of his diligence, is not equal to the task of editing and translating Petronius in accurate, scholarly fashion. His rendering is often vigorous and happy, but it is disfigured by numerous errors. He adopted Bücheler's *third* edition (1882). The lacunas marked in his text he often disregards in his translation, writing on without break. Many words, small but not unimportant, he passes over. Many difficulties are dodged. Often he fails to get the meaning. Two examples, picked at random, must suffice. *vestimenta . . . quae vix fuissent decem sestertiorum* § 30, is rendered by "and they were scarce worth ten sesterces" (Mr. Lowe says these clothes "were hardly worth two shillings"!). In 31 *Tyria . . . sed iam semel lota* is rendered by "they were real Tyrian too and only once washed." The notes (pp. 165-228) contain much that is good, especially on matters of language; Mr. Ryan has a fair, but by no means complete, knowledge of the literature of this subject. Yet many difficulties are passed over; practically nothing is added to the existing stock of comments on Petronius. Mr. Ryan at times refers to Horace, Juvenal, Ausonius, etc., without giving the specific reference. Queer punctuation abounds, especially in citations of ancient works. He quotes Greek freely, but often with wrong accents, or with no accents at all. In a word, Mr. Ryan's book is the work of a man interested in Petronius, not that of a scholar.

Mr. Lowe's translation is better, but at times lacks the life which Mr. Ryan, with all his failings, has injected into his rendering. Errors, too, appear. One has been cited above. In § 45 *non debemus delicati esse, ubique medius caelus est* does not mean, "We oughtn't to be over particular, we are no nearer heaven than anyone else;" the sense is rather, "We shouldn't ask for too much; we are as close to heaven as anybody else (i. e., we are as much favored as others)." In § 45 again, *manus manum lavat* does not mean "one good turn deserves another;" the whole passage rather = "You and I are quits even as the hands are quits."

The commentary is elaborate and in general respectable. There is a wealth of citations from Latin authors, though not all are really in point. No material contribution, however, is made to the solution of the various *cruces*. Some strange errors occur. In the note on *sestertium suum vidit decies*, § 38, *suum* is called a contracted genitive plural to agree with *sestertium*. The note on *in balneo sequi*, § 26, is unsatisfactory; it ignores the main element of the problem here, the fact that this phrase occurs in the narrative part of the *Cena*. In § 44 Mr. Lowe thinks that *Asiadis*, as denoting a flowery, rhetorical style, does not harmonize with the preceding statement, *nec schemas loquebatur sed directum*. The point may well lie in the very fact that *Asiadis* is inappropriate; the ignorant *libertus* uses fine terms, with no conception of their meaning.

Mr. Lowe gives no list of authorities or editions used; he refers to the views of Mommsen, Friedländer, Hayley, Boissier, Bücheler, Henderson, but does not give the name of the book or the article in which those scholars set forth their views. One cannot tell, therefore, exactly how far he has mastered the literature of his subject, a point here of prime importance. The chief weakness of his book lies, however, in its failure to group kindred phenomena. Mr. Lowe can hardly have known of Mr. Ryan's book; he was thus in effect producing an editio princeps in English, at least for his own countrymen. He should have put together, therefore, an introduction which would have set forth in adequate fashion the history of Petronius' work, its relation to other works Greek and Latin, its language, etc. To sum up, for many details the book is helpful, but in his failure to group materials, and in the absence of effort to give the reader a general survey of the *Cena* and the problems it suggests the editor has come far short of utilizing to the full the opportunity which was his.

Friedländer's edition is too well known to require extended notice here. The present edition is really, as the title-page asserts, a revised and enlarged version of the first edition (1891). Everywhere Friedländer has taken account of the contributions which have been made in the last fifteen years to our understanding of Petronius. The introduction contains much new matter, but some pages of the first edition are omitted

in this version, so that the introduction hardly exceeds in length that of the first edition. The most important change occurs on pp. 8-11: Friedländer now believes that the *Cena* was held at Puteoli; this has led to the addition of a note, pp. 73-76, on Puteoli. The commentary is about one-fifth larger than it was; it now covers 148 pages as against 123 in the first edition. There are many new notes; many of the notes of the first edition have been more or less completely rewritten or enlarged. Lack of space makes it impossible to enter into details; every student of Petronius will study the book for himself. If, however, he expects to find much new light on old *cruces* (light, I mean, that really makes the dark places clear), he is, I fear, doomed to disappointment.

CHARLES KNAPP

BARNARD COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

*Demosthenes against Meidias.* With Critical and Explanatory Notes and an Appendix. By W. W. Goodwin. Cambridge: University Press; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906. Pp. viii+188. \$2.

Professor Goodwin devotes to scholarship his well-earned leisure from the routine of the classroom, and his continued productivity may well put younger workers to the blush. *σχέτλιός ἔσσι γεραί' σὺ μὲν πόνου οὐποτε λήγεις*. An edition of the *Meidias* follows closely upon the monumental edition of the *Crown*, and may be regarded as in a sense supplementary to it. In the Appendix to the *Crown* Professor Goodwin surveys the whole of Demosthenes' political career. In the *Meidias* he adds a study of his private life down to the delivery of the *Philippics* and *Olynthiacs*. Other appendices deal with the Dionysiac festival, the Liturgies, certain peculiar forms of suits including the *προβολή*, and the alleged rule, which Professor Goodwin rejects, that the subject of the infinitive is in the nominative case when it is identical with the subject of the leading verb.

Our space does not permit us to study the commentary in detail. It is adequate and eminently sane, and questions of Athenian history, syntax, and legal antiquities are treated with the surety of touch to be expected from the author's long familiarity with these fields. There is no attempt at fulness or originality of citations in illustration of either the expression or the thought. In § 35 he reads with Schäfer ἡ <κᾶν> *μείζω* *δοίη* and abandons the explanation of *δοίη* without *ἄν* given in *M. T.* 292. It is perhaps permissible to doubt whether in § 2 ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων is preferably neuter, and in § 14 whether the implied ellipsis with ὥς *ἄν* is *ποιήσαιτε* and not rather some form of the unreal condition.

PAUL SHOREY